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Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1

Test Description

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Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 1 Save

Bindu is a remarkable singer and she has won many accolades. She is known as a child prodigy. Which of the following terms best describe Bindu's abilities?

A. Talent

B. Giftedness

C. Naturalistic Intelligence

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

◯ **D.** Interest

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 1

Talent refers to remarkable ability in a specific field, e.g., social, and are often called prodigies.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 2 Save

Sternberg's experiential intelligence includes:

◯ **A.** Creative problem solving

◯ **B.** The ability to manipulate people's opinions

◯ **C.** The ability to learn from future events

◯ **D.** Basic academic skills.

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 2

Experiential intelligence also known as creative intelligence is the one in which an individual uses his/her past experiences in a novel situation in an original manner.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 3 Save

If a person has the skill of understanding the motives, feelings and behaviours of other people, he/she is said to have

◯ **A.** Interpersonal intelligence

◯ **B.** Intrapersonal intelligence

◯ **C.** Linguistic intelligence

◯ **D.** Social intelligence

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 3

It's Interpersonal as to involve other people. Interpersonal is with oneself.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 4 Save

The _____approach considers intelligence as an aggregate of abilities.

A. Triarchic

B. Psychometric

C. Primary Mental

D. PASS Model

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 4

Psychometric approach It expresses the individual's performance in terms of a single index of cognitive abilities.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 5 Save

_____ proposed the Hierarchical model of Intelligence.

A. Alfred Binet

B. Charles Spearman

C. Louis Thurstone

D. Arthur Jensen

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 5

According to this model, abilities operate at two levels - Level I (Associative learning, output is equal to input, rote memory) and Level II (Cognitive competence, output is more than input).

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 6 Save

Which one of the following competencies is not identified as facets of intelligence in the Indian tradition?

A. Cognitive capacity

B. Social competence

C. Emotional competence

D. Aptitude

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 6

Aptitude is not identified as facets of intelligence in the Indian tradition

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Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 7

Save

According to teacher, students who have a combination of high ability, high creativity, and high commitment are said to be _____

- **A.** creative
- **B.** intelligent
- **C.** gifted
- **D.** capable

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 7

Giftedness is an exceptional general ability shown in superior performance in a wide variety of areas.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 8

Save

The sub-average intellectual functioning refers to an ID level of less than

- **A.** 90
- **B.** 80
- **C.** 70
- **D.** 50

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 8

The sub-average intellectual functioning refers to an ID level of less than 70.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 2

Start Test

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 9

Save

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:
Assertion (A): Aptitude refers to an individual's underlying potential for acquiring skills.
Reason (R): Aptitude tests are used to predict what an individual will be able to do if given proper environment and training.

- **A.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **B.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **C.** Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- **D.** Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 9

Aptitude tests help to check aptitude of an individual. These are not cause and effect.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 10 Save

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:
Assertion (A): The PASS processes operate on a knowledge base.
Reason (R): The knowledge base is developed by reading and writing alone.

- **A.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **B.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **C.** Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- **D.** Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 10

PASS processes operate on a knowledge base developed either formally (by reading, writing, and experimenting) or informally from the environment.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 11 Save

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:
Assertion (A): Some verbal tests require responses in written form.
Reason (R): Verbal tests can only be administered to literate people.

- **A.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **B.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **C.** Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- **D.** Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 11

Both (A) and (R) are statements of facts about verbal tests. They do not have cause and effect relationship.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 12 Save

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:
Assertion (A): A psychological test is an objective and standardised measure of an individual's mental or behavioural characteristics.
Assertion (R): Psychological tests measure psychological attributes such as weight, height, arm length, etc.

- **A.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **B.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **C.** Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- **D.** Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 12

Psychological tests measure psychological attributes such as intelligence, aptitude, personality, etc.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 13 Save

Directions: Read the below case and answer the questions that follow:
Following the work of Thurstone, American psychologist Howard Gardner built off the idea that there are multiple forms of intelligence.
He proposed that there is no single intelligence, but rather distinct, independent multiple intelligences exist, each representing unique skills and talents relevant to a certain category.
Gardner (1983) initially proposed seven multiple intelligences: linguistic, logical-mathematical, spatial, musical, bodily-kinesthetic, interpersonal, and intrapersonal, and he has since added naturalist intelligence.
Gardner holds that most activities (such as dancing) will involve a combination of these multiple intelligences (such as spatial and bodilykinesthetic intelligences). He also suggests that these multiple intelligences can help us understand concepts beyond intelligence, such as creativity and leadership.
Q. Whom did American psychologist Howard Gardner follow?

- **A.** Sigmund Freud
- **B.** Jean Piaget
- **C.** Thurstone
- **D.** BF Skinner

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 13

Gardner was a staunch follower of the theories propounded by Thurstone.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 14 Save

Directions: Read the below case and answer the questions that follow:
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Gardner holds that most activities (such as dancing) will involve a combination of these multiple intelligences (such as spatial and bodilykinesthetic intelligences). He also suggests that these multiple intelligences can help us understand concepts beyond intelligence, such as creativity and leadership.
Q. Sheetal would be much happier in a job where they could move around, such as a recreational leader, a forest ranger, or physical therapist. What is her type of intelligence?

A. Linguistic

B. Spatial

C. Bodily Kinesthetic

D. Logical- Mathematical

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 14

The movement loving intelligence is bodily kinesthetic.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 15

Save

Directions: Read the below case and answer the questions that follow:

Triarchic Theory of Intelligence

In 1985, Robert Sternberg proposed a three category theory of intelligence, integrating components that were lacking in Gardner's theory. This theory is based on the definition of intelligence as the ability to achieve success based on your personal standards and your sociocultural context.

According to the triarchic theory, intelligence has three aspects: analytical, creative, and practical aspect (Sternberg, 1985).

Analytical intelligence, also referred to as componential intelligence, refers to intelligence that is applied to analyze or evaluate problems and arrive at solutions.

Creative intelligence: The ability to go beyond what is given to create novel and interesting ideas. This type of intelligence involves imagination, innovation and problem-solving.

Practical intelligence: The ability that individuals use to solve problems faced in daily life and it is when a person finds the best fit between themselves and the demands of the environment.

Q. Which of the following is the theory proposed by Robert Sternberg?

A. He proposed that there is no single intelligence, but rather distinct, independent multiple intelligences that exists.

B. His theory is based on the definition of intelligence as the ability to achieve success based on your personal standards and your sociocultural context.

C. He proposed that humans progress through four developmental stages

D. He proposed the theory to study complex human behaviour by studying the voluntary responses shown by an organism when placed in a certain environment.

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 15

The name of this theory of Robert Sternberg is the Triarchic Theory.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 16

Save

Directions: Read the below case and answer the questions that follow:

Triarchic Theory of Intelligence

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Practical intelligence: The ability that individuals use to solve problems faced in daily life and it is when a person finds the best fit between themselves and the demands of the environment.

Q. According to Sternberg, intelligence involves:

- **A.** the ability to adapt to the environment
- **B.** mechanical abilities
- **C.** musical abilities
- **D.** being obedient and respectful to others

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 16

The adaptability to physical environment is the first and the foremost aspect of intelligence.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 17

Save

Directions: Read the below case and answer the questions that follow:

The evidence for hereditary influences on intelligence comes mainly from studies on twins and adopted children. The intelligence of identical twins reared together correlate almost 0.90. Twins separated early in childhood also show considerable similarity in their intellectual, personality and behavioural characteristics. The intelligence of identical twins reared in different environments correlate 0.72, those of fraternal twins reared together correlate almost 0.60, and those of brothers and sisters reared together

correlate about 0.50, while siblings reared apart correlate about 0.25. Another line of evidence comes from the studies of adopted children, which shows that children's intelligence is more similar to their biological rather than adoptive parents. With respect to the role of environment, studies have reported that as children grow in age, their intelligence level tends to move closer to that of their adoptive parents. Children from disadvantaged homes adopted into families with higher socioeconomic status exhibit a large increase in their intelligence scores. There is evidence that environmental deprivation lowers intelligence while rich nutrition, good family background, and quality schooling increases intelligence. There is a general consensus among psychologists that intelligence is a product of complex interaction of heredity (nature) and environment (nurture). Heredity can best be viewed as something that sets a range within which an individual's development is actually shaped by the support and opportunities of the environment.
Q. What type of children are studied for this analysis?

- **A.** Siblings
- **B.** Twins
- **C.** Adopted
- **D.** Both (B) and (C)

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 17

The evidence for hereditary influences on intelligence comes mainly from studies on twins and adopted children.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 18 Save

Directions: Read the below case and answer the questions that follow:
The evidence for hereditary influences on intelligence comes mainly from studies on twins and adopted children. The intelligence of identical twins reared together correlate almost 0.90. Twins separated early in childhood also show considerable similarity in their intellectual, personality and behavioural characteristics. The intelligence of identical twins reared in different environments correlate 0.72, those of fraternal twins reared together correlate almost 0.60, and those of brothers and sisters reared together correlate about 0.50, while siblings reared apart correlate about 0.25. Another line of evidence comes from the studies of adopted children, which shows that children's intelligence is more similar to their biological rather than adoptive parents. With respect to the role of environment, studies have reported that as children grow in age, their intelligence level tends to move closer to that of their adoptive parents. Children from disadvantaged homes adopted into families with higher socioeconomic status exhibit a large increase in their intelligence scores. There is evidence that environmental deprivation lowers intelligence while rich nutrition, good family background, and quality

schooling increases intelligence. There is a general consensus among psychologists that intelligence is a product of complex interaction of heredity (nature) and environment (nurture). Heredity can best be viewed as something that sets a range within which an individual's development is actually shaped by the support and opportunities of the environment.
Q. Children's intelligence is more closely related to their _____ parents.

- **A.** biological
- **B.** adoptive
- **C.** single
- **D.** divorced

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 18

Biological parents are the natural parents of a child.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 19 Save

Anupam lacks patience, exhibits high motivation, feels burdened with work and always seems to be in a hurry. He needs to take care of himself as such people are prone to ailments like:

- **A.** Cancer
- **B.** Depression
- **C.** Coronary Heart Disease
- **D.** None of the above

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 19

According to Friedman and Roesenman, persons like Anupam belong to Type-A personality. Such people, according to them are prone to hypertension and chronic heart diseases.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 20 Save

_____ is a way of reducing anxiety by distorting reality.

- **A.** Superego

B. Defence Mechanism

C. Conscientiousness

D. None of these

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 20

The defence mechanism defends the ego against the awareness of the instinctual reality. It is normal and adaptive.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 21 Save

The notion of _____ is based on Bandura's social learning theory.

A. self-esteem

B. self-efficacy

C. self-regulation

D. self-cognition

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 21

Bandura showed that children and adults learned behaviour by observing and imitating others.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 22 Save

Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory:

A. It was developed by Hathway and McKinley.

B. Effective in identifying varieties of psychopathology.

C. The revised type is called MMPI-2.

D. All of the above.

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 22

Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) was initially developed for psychiatric diagnosis but later applied to a variety of psychopathology - hypochondriasis, depression, hysteria, masculinity, femininity, etc.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 23

Save

The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) was developed by _____

- **A.** Morgan and Murray
- **B.** Hathaway and McKinley
- **C.** Hermann Rorschach and Cattle
- **D.** None of the above

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 23

In this test, there are 30 black and white picture cards and one blank card. Each picture card depicts one or more people in a variety of situations.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 24

Save

Which of these dimensions was added later on in the EPQ test?

- **A.** Tough-mindedness
- **B.** Introvert/Extrovert
- **C.** Emotionally stable/unstable
- **D.** None of these

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 24

Eysenck (Eysenck & Eysenck 1975) initially postulated two main dimensions of personality, neuroticism (N) and extraversion (E), later adding the third dimension of psychoticism (P) or Tough-mindedness.

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Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1

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Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 25

Save

On being assessed for intelligence, Vivan scored high in aspects such as attention, observation, analysis, achievement orientation whereas Ajay scored high in social and

emotional skills, selfreflection and 1:4 collectivistic orientation. Which of the following statements reflect these differences seen in Ajay and Vivan?

- **A.** Ajay is high in technological intelligence.
- **B.** Vivan is not high in integral intelligence.
- **C.** Vivan lacks technological intelligence and Ajay lacks integral intelligence.
- **D.** Vivan is high in technological intelligence and Ajay is high in integral intelligence.

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 25

Technological intelligence deals with adequacy in skills of attention, observation, analysis, performance, speed and achievement orientation. Integral intelligence deals with human emotions and social outlook.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 26 Save

Emotional competence refers to:

- **A.** Self-monitoring of emotions
- **B.** Self-competence to handle behaviour
- **C.** Discrimination of behaviour
- **D.** Persistence in behaviour

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 26

The emotions are self-monitored to assess the emotional competence of a person.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 27 Save

Which of these is not a type of assessment method?

- **A.** Case Study
- **B.** Observation
- **C.** Self-Report
- **D.** On-the-job training

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 27

On-the-job training is a technique of imparting skill and is not an assessment method.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 28 Save

The ability to produce ideas, objects or problem solutions that are novel and innovative is called _____ .

- **A.** Intelligence
- **B.** Creativity
- **C.** Emotions
- **D.** Performance

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 28

The ability to produce ideas, objects or problem solutions that are novel and innovative.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 29 Save

The notion of contextual intelligence implies that intelligence is a product of _____.

- **A.** Culture
- **B.** Gift
- **C.** Intelligence
- **D.** Performance

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 29

Contextual Intelligence involves ability to deal with the Environment, which is different from culture. Culture would be incorrect better is Environment, representation in theories of intelligence. Sternberg's notion of contextual or practical intelligence implies that intelligence is a product of culture.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 30 Save

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:
Assertion (A): There is one guna present in every person.

Reason (R): The dominance of one guna leads to a particular type of behaviour.

- **A.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **B.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **C.** Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- **D.** Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 30

All the three gunas are present in every person in different degrees. The dominance of a particular guna leads to a particular type of behaviour.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 31 Save

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:
Assertion (A): Strong sense of self-efficacy allows people to select, influence, and even construct the circumstances of their own life.
Reason (R): Society, parents and their own positive experiences can help in the development of a strong sense of self-efficacy by presenting positive models during the formative years of children.

- **A.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **B.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **C.** Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- **D.** Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 31

These are characteristics of selfefficacy but are not cause and effect.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 32 Save

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

Assertion (A): The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) was developed by Harmann Rorschach.
Reason (R): It is a little more structured than the Inkblot test.

- **A.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **B.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **C.** Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- **D.** Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 32

The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) was developed by Morgan and Murray.

Take a Practice Test
Test yourself on topics from Humanities/Arts exam

Attempt Now

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 33

Save

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:
Assertion (A): Use of Observation for a personality assessment is a sophisticated procedure that cannot be carried out by trained people.
Reason (R): Observation requires careful training of the observer and fairly detailed guidelines to carry out analysis to use observations to assess personality.

- **A.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **B.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **C.** Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- **D.** Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 33

The Observation is a sophisticated procedure and must be carried out only by trained people.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 34 Save

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:
Assertion (A): Women are more likely to be affected by social and cultural factors than by biological factors.
Reasons (R): Freud considered women as inferior.

- **A.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **B.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- **C.** Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- **D.** Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 34

The statements given by (A) and (R) are viewpoints of Karne Horney and Freud respectively. The two statements are correct from their point of view but are not related to each other.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 35 Save

Directions: Read the below case and answer the questions that follow:

Thematic Apperception Test

The most widely known and used story telling technique is the TAT. It was developed by Morgan and Murray (1935) in the belief that the content of imagined stories would provide clues to the underlying dynamics of a subject's interpersonal relationships and self-attitudes. As elaborated by Murray (1943, 1971) and Bellak (1993), TAT data are expected to reveal the hierarchy of a person's needs and the nature of his or her dominant emotions and conflicts.
The TAT is a widely used projective test for the assessment of children and adults. It is designed to reveal an individual's perception of interpersonal relationships.
(i) Thirty one picture cards serve as stimuli for stories and descriptions about relationships or social situations.
(ii) Cards include specific subsets for boys, girls, men, and women.
(iii) The test is useful as part of a comprehensive study of personality and in the interpretation of behaviour disorders, psychosomatic illnesses, neuroses, and psychoses.
Q. In which year was TAT developed?

A. 1935

B. 1943

C. 1971

D. 1993

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 35

The initial TAT was developed by Morgan and Murray in 1935. The rest are the years in which elaborate details were given by these psychologists about TAT

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 36 Save

Directions: Read the below case and answer the questions that follow:

Thematic Apperception Test

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(i) Thirty one picture cards serve as stimuli for stories and descriptions about relationships or social situations.

(ii) Cards include specific subsets for boys, girls, men, and women.

(iii) The test is useful as part of a comprehensive study of personality and in the interpretation of behaviour disorders, psychosomatic illnesses, neuroses, and psychoses.

Q. How many cards are used in TAT?

A. 30

B. 31

C. 32

D. 33

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 36

There are 30 black and white picture cards and 1 blank card for psychological analysis.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 37

Save

Directions: Read the below case and answer the questions that follow:

Thematic Apperception Test

The most widely known and used story telling technique is the TAT. It was developed by Morgan and Murray (1935) in the belief that the content of imagined stories would provide clues to the underlying dynamics of a subject's interpersonal relationships and self-attitudes. As elaborated by Murray (1943, 1971) and Bellak (1993), TAT data are expected to reveal the hierarchy of a person's needs and the nature of his or her dominant emotions and conflicts.

The TAT is a widely used projective test for the assessment of children and adults. It is designed to reveal an individual's perception of interpersonal relationships.

(i) Thirty one picture cards serve as stimuli for stories and descriptions about relationships or social situations.

(ii) Cards include specific subsets for boys, girls, men, and women.

(iii) The test is useful as part of a comprehensive study of personality and in the interpretation of behaviour disorders, psychosomatic illnesses, neuroses, and psychoses.

Q. Which of these is not considered as a part of the TAT card subset?

- **A.** Boys
- **B.** Rabbit
- **C.** Girls
- **D.** Women

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 37

TAT is meant for psychological analysis of human beings and not animals.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 38

Save

Directions: Read the below case and answer the questions that follow:

Trait Approaches

These theories are mainly concerned with the description or characterisation of basic components of personality. They try to discover the 'building blocks' of personality. Human beings display a wide range of variations in psychological attributes, yet it is possible to club them into smaller number of personality traits. Trait approach is very similar to our common experience in everyday life. For example, when we come to know that a person is sociable, we assume that s/he will not only be cooperative, friendly and helping, but also engage in behaviours that involve other social components. Thus, trait approach attempts to identify primary characteristics of people. A trait is considered as a relatively enduring attribute or quality on which one individual differs from another.

They include a range of possible behaviours that are activated according to the demands of the situation.
To summarise,
(A) Traits are relatively stable over time,
(B) they are generally consistent across situations, and
(C) their strengths and combinations vary across individuals leading to individual differences in personality.
Q. Who amongst these psychologists have not given a theory on Trait Approach?

- **A.** Gordon Allport
- **B.** H. J. Eysenck
- **C.** Carl Jung
- **D.** Raymond Cattell

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 38

Carl Jung has classified personalities on the basis of Type Approach.

Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 39 Save

Directions: Read the below case and answer the questions that follow:

Trait Approaches

These theories are mainly concerned with the description or characterisation of basic components of personality. They try to discover the 'building blocks' of personality. Human beings display a wide range of variations in psychological attributes, yet it is possible to club them into smaller number of personality traits. Trait approach is very similar to our common experience in everyday life. For example, when we come to know that a person is sociable, we assume that s/he will not only be cooperative, friendly and helping, but also engage in behaviours that involve other social components. Thus, trait approach attempts to identify primary characteristics of people. A trait is considered as a relatively enduring attribute or quality on which one individual differs from another. They include a range of possible behaviours that are activated according to the demands of the situation.
To summarise,
(A) Traits are relatively stable over time,
(B) they are generally consistent across situations, and
(C) their strengths and combinations vary across individuals leading to individual differences in personality.
Q. Which type of characteristics of a person is identified by trait theories?

- **A.** Primary

◯ **B.** Secondary

◯ **C.** Dynamic

◯ **D.** None of these

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 39

The trait approach attempts to identify primary characteristics of people.

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Directions: Read the below case and answer the questions that follow: A trait is considered as a relatively enduring attribute or quality on which one individual differs from another. They are relatively stable over time and is generally consistent across situations. Their strengths and combination vary across individuals leading to individual differences in personality.
Allport mentioned two types of traits; common traits and personal traits. Common Traits – are the traits found in the majority of persons living in a society or culture. Thus, people of a society or culture can be compared on that trait.
For example, If X shows a trait of cooperativeness in his behaviours in various situations, and if similar behaviours are obtained in a large number of persons from that community or culture, this trait will be considered as a common Trait.
Common traits thus are those which are reflected in the behaviour of most of the persons in a society or a community or culture.
Personal Traits - This refers to the unique characteristics of a person and not shared by other members of the society or community or culture. Such a personal trait is not comparable with those of others in that culture. These traits are inculcated by a person more in the process of socialisation and thus many of the do's and don'ts of the parents or caregivers become part of the personality and these traits are unique to this individual.
Another important aspect is that these traits are highly consistent and can be seen in almost all behaviours of this individual irrespective of the situation concerned. To give an example, the trait of parsimony is something which an individual will show in almost every aspect of his behaviour whether he is at home or office or school or anywhere. He will for example put off the lights to economise on electricity consumption whether at office or at home.
Allport further divided personal traits into three subcategories: (A) Cardinal dispositions, (B) Central dispositions, and (C) Secondary dispositions.
Q. Which of these are sub-categories of personal traits?

◯ **A.** Central dispositions

◯ **B.** Cardinal dispositions

◯ **C.** Secondary dispositions

◯ **D.** All of these

Detailed Solution for Psychology: CUET Mock Test - 1 - Question 40

These sub-categories of personal traits are the basis of Allport Psychological Theory.

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